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**horticultural
products**

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 3-83
March 1983

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

Export performance by horticultural products continues to lag behind last year's pace. Nevertheless, some improvement over recent months was evident during January. Total horticultural export earnings in January 1983 were \$210 million, 4 percent below January 1982 but much better than the overall results for the first 3 months of fiscal year (FY) 1983 which fell 11 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Fresh citrus exports were noteworthy for their strong January showing. Overseas movement of both lemons and grapefruit is now running ahead of last year. Most of the increased volume is attributed to larger sales to the Japanese market. Recently, the European Community (EC) has showed signs that it also might be in line for heavier imports of U.S. citrus. Grapefruit and lemon exports, particularly to France, were up sharply in January. U.S. lemon exports are expected to be further stimulated by February freeze losses in Spain. A joint FAS-industry team will survey Spanish citrus growing areas in early March for a first-hand assessment of the weather damage and potential impact on U.S. exports. While still early in the 1982/83 marketing season, orange exports in January began to pick up steam. The larger U.S. crop out-turn and export availability anticipated this year will encourage heavier orange shipments as the year progresses.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

EXPORT SUMMARY

Export sales of dried fruit, especially dates, raisins, and prunes, also were up in January. Date exports are benefitting from a stronger French demand as a result of the smaller Tunisian crop. U.S. raisin exports are beginning to gain support from an industry funded export incentive program.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	: : Oct. 1981-Jan. 1982 : :	: : Oct. 1982-Jan. 1983 : :
	-----1,000 Dollars-----	
Fresh/porcessed		
Fruit & Juices.....:	474,250	467,366
Fresh/Processed		
Vegetables.....:	249,863	184,599
Misc. Fruit &		
Vegetable Products..:	99,250	92,773
Nuts and		
Preparations.....:	183,116	163,287
Alcoholic Beverages..:	23,138	20,073
Nursery Products.....:	22,615	22,167
Total.....:	1,052,232	950,265

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Sweden's import opening date for apples was established February 22, 1983, by the Agricultural Market Board. The date was a compromise reached after negotiations by producers and importers. The late opening date is mainly due to large domestic apple supplies.

--Spain has announced the following global imports quotas for 1983 in terms of pesetas (1982 quotas in parentheses): canned fruit, 153,914,274 (139,922,068); and hops 151,039,523 (137,308,568). Currently, one dollar is equal to 131 pesetas.

--Australia lifted its ban on fresh avocado imports from the United States as of February 16, 1983. Imports will be approved provided each shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate certifying that the fruit originated in groves free of sunblotch viroid.

--Guidelines on the current application of the French language requirements for imports which were imposed by France on October 20, 1982 (Horticultural Products Review, December 1982) have recently been developed by the American Embassy in Paris in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce. These guidelines state that entries on documents necessary for shipment to France, e.g., invoices, ocean bills of lading or airway bills, certificates of origin and health certificates (if required), and insurance documents and packing lists (if included), must be in French or accompanied by a French translation.

French Customs is currently permitting French freight forwarders or importers to provide translations of the entries on standard shipping documents. Juridical translations are not required; simple translations suffice. Products must be marked with country of origin. English language designations such as "made in..." or "manufactured in..." are permitted.

Where goods are clearly destined for direct sale to consumers, French Customs has the responsibility through random checking to see that the information on labels, packages, instructions, etc., is in French or that French translations accompany the goods and are available to the consumer at the point of sale.

U.S. firms are urged to remain in close contact with their French customers, agents and freight forwarders regarding enforcement of the French language requirements. The circular of October 20, 1982, is legally so all-embracing that it permits much more rigorous application of French language requirements than has been the case so far. The practice of the French Customs authorities is determining, and the enforcement of the language requirements is always subject to change, perhaps without notice.

--The United Kingdom's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued a reminder that new food labeling regulations came into effect in the United Kingdom on January 1, 1983. These new regulations introduce a number of changes in the labeling of prepacked foods, among them the concept of compulsory open date marketing.

Effective January 1, most food has to be marked in a way which tells the consumer how long the food will retain its specific properties and, therefore, remain at its best. In general this period will be expressed as "best before" followed by the date. Perishable foods which are intended to be consumed within six weeks of being packed may be marked "sell by" followed by the last recommended date of sale and an indication of the minimum period from the date of purchase for which the food can reasonably be expected to retain its specific properties. Whichever formula is used, any necessary storage instructions have to be given.

Datemarking is not required for some foods. These include long life foods (those with a life of 12 months or more) and frozen foods for which the voluntary "star marking" system is already extensively used.

The new regulations reduce the number of exemptions from the requirement to list ingredients. Also, additives used in foods have to be declared in the ingredient list. Some will be declared as previously, using such terms as antioxidant, preservative, emulsifier, and so on, but others must be shown by a category name followed by a specific name or serial number.

--The Government of Japan announced a grape juice global import quota of 3,200 metric tons (5:1 concentrate basis). This brings the total allocation for the Japanese fiscal year 1982 (April 1982-March 1983) to 4,000 tons compared with 3,600 tons and 1,800 tons in 1981 and 1980, respectively. The quota is valid for ten months after issue. Allocation of grape juice quotas are made on an "as needed" basis. According to the Japanese government, increases in the quota reflect growing consumer demand while domestic production has been stable at 1,000 tons. The quota is allocated to the four domestic juice associations for the manufacture of retail products by their member packers.

MARKET ACCESS

--A reduced duty of 10 percent for 1,500 tons of cherries to be marinated in alcohol and used in chocolate was announced by the European Community. The normal duty is 32 percent. The tariff quota is applicable from January 1 to June 30, 1983.

--Hong Kong recently implemented increased import duties on wines. Duties on champagne and other sparkling wines were increased from HK\$15.60 per liter to HK\$30.00; still wines above 15 percent alcohol by volume from HK\$8.60 to HK\$20.00; still wines not more than 15 percent alcohol by volume from HK\$7.15 to HK\$17.00; still wines above 15 percent alcohol by volume, in casks, from HK\$4.95 to HK\$12.00; and still wines not more than 15 percent alcohol by volume, in casks, from HK\$4.30 to HK\$10.00 per liter. (U.S.\$1.00=HK\$6.61).

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--A salute to California and the West Coast was the theme of market promotion efforts March 3, 1983, by the U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Agricultural Trade Officer in London. In cooperation with the embassy's commercial section, the salute to California occurred to commemorate the royal visit of the Queen to California and Seattle. The show included wine tasting and product displays of California wines, dried fruit, and nuts.

--The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) and the Wine Institute have announced that they will jointly sponsor a tasting of American wines at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 18, 1983, at the NASDA National Food and Agriculture Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia. A representative from the institute will preside over the tasting and will comment on the wines displayed and available for sampling.

Rapidly expanding recognition of the quality and value of American wines has boosted U.S. wine exports by over four-fold in the past five years. Roughly 90 percent of these wines are from California. The Wine Institute, based in California and representing more than 400 wine producers, helps introduce traders and consumers to American wines through a worldwide tasting program.

NASDA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan association of the 50 state departments of agriculture and those from Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Members of this organization are the commissioners, secretaries, and directors of the Department of Agriculture in the states and the four island jurisdictions.

--Singapore, an attractive market for U.S. horticultural exports, has been the scene of several special American food promotions. With assistance from the Agricultural Trade Officer, a U.S. Food Fair was held at two stores of a major supermarket chain last summer. The fair had as its main objective an increase in shoppers' awareness of American food products. Among the major participants were the Cling Peach Advisory Board, local representatives of California wines, and major fruit and vegetable importers representing U.S. suppliers. Tri-color placards, price stickers and other decorations featuring the "A Taste of America" theme attracted customers as did special displays and samples. The stores had a 10-percent overall sales gain and a doubling in value of U.S. products sold over the same two weeks the previous year.

A menu promotion which featured U.S. foods was held in September in two leading Singapore hotels. A wide variety of U.S. dishes was featured including vegetables and fruits and accompanied by American wines and beers.

--The Cling Peach Advisory Board will initiate a major consumer campaign in Japan this spring titled "California Gold Rush." The Board, an FAS cooperator, will require consumers to cut out the California symbol from a can label in order to participate in the drawing for prizes. Retailers will also tie-in with the contest by building displays and sending in photographs to qualify for the prizes. Early indications are that a winning theme has been chosen, and the purchase of both cling peaches and fruit cocktail should increase as a result of the Gold Rush promotion campaign.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service will participate in ANUGA '83, to be held October 15-20, 1983, in Cologne, West Germany. ANUGA is one of the largest food trade shows in the world. the U.S. Food Exhibit, sponsored by FAS, will cover 1200 square meters of space and will accomodate up to 60 individual booths. Space will be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. To receive an information and participation kit for this event, contact: Robert Francis, Exhibit Director, Export Promotion Division, Room 4945, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone: (202) 475-3409.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--As a result of the February 10-13 freeze in Spain's citrus area, the Agricultural Counselor has reduced the 1982/83 citrus crop estimate by 3 percent to 2.8 million tons. The 1982/83 lemon crop is currently estimated at 380,000 tons, a drop of about 10 percent from the estimate made prior to the freeze. This reduced output will limit export availability and could spur U.S. exports. The forecast for Spain's orange crop was reduced by 50,000 tons to 1.59 million tons.

Freeze damage to Spain's almond orchards is expected to limit the 1983 fall harvest to 40,000 tons (shelled basis), 20,000 tons below 1982's outturn. While the short-term impact on the United States will be muted by large U.S. and overseas inventories, this should prove to be a positive factor on next season's export shipments.

--Canada's Agricultural Products Board (APB) will purchase up to 11,500 tons of yellow onions from Ontario and Quebec. The announcement was made on February 10 by the Minister of Agriculture. The purchase should help offset the low prices brought about by a 1982 bumper crop of 139,000 tons in the two provinces. Growers will receive C\$1.50 (US\$1.22) per 50 lb. bag with the APB assuming grading, handling and transportation (inland and overseas) costs.

The APB plans to move the onions into nontraditional export markets. In 1982, Canadian exports to its traditional onion markets--the United States (60 percent), the Caribbean region (20 percent) and the United Kingdom (14 percent)--were down 40 percent from 1981 levels. Canadian officials do not expect exports to the United States to increase. U.S. onion imports from Canada were 4,061 tons in 1982, down 39 percent from the previous year. Cost of the purchase and resale program may total US\$810,000.

--The U.S. countervailing duty investigation against imports of Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was suspended last month after an agreement was reached between the two countries on February 24, 1983. The accord calls for the Brazilian government to impose an export tax on FCOJ by April 30 which will completely offset the amount of the net subsidy provided by the Brazilian government to manufacturers, producers or exporters of FCOJ. The net subsidy amount will be established by the U.S. Department of Commerce at approximately 3.3 percent of the f.o.b. value, port of exit Brazil (roughly \$36 per ton of 65° brix). A notice of suspension of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on February 2, 1983. All interested parties to the proceedings including the Brazilian government and Florida Citrus Mutual--the U.S. petitioner--have 20 days from that date to request a continuation of the investigation. In such an event, Commerce will resume the investigation.

On February 18, Brazil increased its export duty on FCOJ from 1 percent to 20 percent. This revision of the export tax does not in itself, however, place Brazil in compliance with the agreement. This will be accomplished only by the creation of a specific tax category which serves exclusively as an offset to the Brazilian government's net subsidy. The net subsidy amount is subject to an annual review by the Department of Commerce. If at any time, the offsetting export tax is reduced below the net subsidy amount, Brazil would be in violation of the agreement and the countervailing duty investigation automatically reopened.

The agreement also specifies that until the imposition of the offsetting export tax, to be done no later than April 30, the rate of Brazilian exports of FCOJ to the United States will be restricted. The rate of FCOJ exports are not to exceed average monthly shipments to the United States during the June 1981-May 1982 period. Monthly Brazilian exports of FCOJ to the United States are, therefore, limited to 3.1 million gallons at 65° brix.

--A negative preliminary determination on the petition for countervailing duties on fresh asparagus from Mexico was issued by the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce on March 2, 1983. The finding was based on statements received from the Government of Mexico on January 14 and February 16 which claimed that Mexican producers and exporters of fresh asparagus had received no benefits which would constitute bounties or grants as alleged by U.S. petitioners. A final determination will be made by May 9, 1983.

--The European Community (EC) spent nearly \$600 million on production and processing subsidies for horticultural products in 1981, according to a recent report from the EC Commission. Included among these subsidies were \$37 million for wine production aids and \$539 million for fruit and vegetable processing. These horticultural subsidies accounted for 15 percent of the \$4 billion in EC funds expended on agricultural production and processing aids in 1981. Amounts spent on export subsidies are not included in these figures.

--A further period of storage, until March 31, 1983, for certain quantities of dried figs and raisins held by Greek storage agencies has been authorized by the European Community. The December 21, 1982 decision was based on the opinion of the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables. The initial extension had approved storage beyond the 1981/82 marketing year only until December 31, 1982. The granting of aid to storage agencies is part of a system of production aids granted to member countries.

--Australia's 1983 sultana raisin pack will total approximately 69,000 tons, down 15 percent from the 1982 volume of 81,500 tons, according to the Agricultural Counselor in Canberra. The 1983 pack of lexia raisins--currently estimated at 6,000 tons--is expected to be nearly one-third below last season's 8,835 ton pack. Although the sugar content of this year's crop is exceptionally high, hot, dry weather in the major growing areas reduced berry size.

--New Zealand's kiwifruit exports in 1982 (May-October) were 4.6 million trays (17,032 metric tons) compared with 6.2 million trays (22,963 tons) in the previous year. Kiwifruit is shipped to over 30 countries, with West Germany ranked as the top foreign market taking 29 percent of all exports; followed by the rest of Europe, 28 percent; Japan, 27 percent; the United States, 8 percent and all others, 8 percent. Last year, New Zealand shipped approximately 5 percent of its exports by airfreight.

--Exports of flowers from Colombia in 1982 totaled 40,000 tons, valued at \$123 million, up from 37,000 tons and \$109 million in 1981. The United States was the dominant market taking 70 percent of exports, followed by West Germany (9 percent), the United Kingdom (5 percent), and Sweden (3 percent). Flower exports in 1983 are forecast to increase by 5 percent.

According to the Federal-State Market News Service, in 1982 U.S. cut flower imports from Colombia amounted to 679 million blooms, up 3 percent from 1981. Carnations represent 67 percent of total imports, roses 11 percent and pompons 8 percent. Carnation imports were down 2 percent, while imports of roses and pompons increased by 23 and 26 percent respectively.

--Maine potato farmers have filed a petition alleging dumping of Canadian potatoes in U.S. markets. On February 9, 1983, the Maine Potato Council, a trade association of Maine potato producers, filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) and the Department of Commerce alleging that imports of fall harvested round white potatoes from Canada are being sold in the United States at less than fair value and are causing or threatening to cause material injury to a U.S. industry. The ITC will rule on the material injury issue by March 28, 1983.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

WORLD DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

WORLD PRODUCTION

Favorable weather conditions during the 1982 growing season resulted in abnormally large deciduous fruit crops in many Northern Hemisphere countries.

The production increases in European Community (EC) countries, especially West Germany, were the most significant factors in the world production situation. Apple production is estimated to be up by 25 percent in 1982/83 ^{1/} in selected major producing countries around the world (table 1). The biggest factor in this increase was a tremendous jump in the West German crop. All other EC countries, except Greece, also registered large production increases in the wake of their poor 1981 harvests. The growth in world pear output was more modest. Italy, the United States and Spain--the world's largest producers of table grapes--all harvested larger crops in 1982 ^{2/}. Cherry output in 1982 was up, largely because of bigger crops in West Germany and the United States. Peach and nectarine production in selected countries declined slightly because of frost damage to peach trees in the United States. The biggest factor behind the increase in plum and fresh prune output was the four-fold increase in the West German crop.

Forecasts for 1983 table grape and stone fruit crops in the major Southern Hemisphere producers are as follows (data in thousands of metric tons):

	: : Table : grapes	: : Apricots :	: : Cherries :	: : Peaches & : Nectarines	: : Plums & : Prunes
	-----1,000 metric tons-----				
Argentina.....	115.5	20.0	---	246.0	76.0
Australia.....	---	31.0	4.0	73.0	17.0
Chile.....	190.0	14.5	7.0	124.5	19.5
New Zealand.....	---	---	---	25.5	4.2
South Africa.....	73.9	33.0	---	143.6	13.1
Total.....	379.4	98.5	12.7	612.6	129.8

--Indicates negligible or not available.

^{1/} For apples and pears the 1982/83 season refers to Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the latter half of calendar year 1982 and Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of 1983.

^{2/} For table grapes, apricots, cherries, peaches and nectarines, and plums and prunes, 1982 refers to Southern Hemisphere production early in calendar year 1982 and Northern Hemisphere production later in 1982.

WORLD TRADE

Apple exports in 1982/83 are expected to be lower than last season's level. The decline is attributed to the big European crop which will limit import demand in that region, to continued weak economic conditions throughout the world, and to new import restrictions in developing countries. Shares of world apple exports in 1981/82, excluding intra-EC trade and trade among communist countries, were more or less (in percents): the Southern Hemisphere 53, the United States 19, the European Community 14, other Europe 9, and Canada 5.

World apple imports in calendar year 1981, again excluding intra-EC trade and trade among communist countries, were divided as follows (in percents): the European Community 30, other Western Europe 15, North America 10, and Developing Countries 45.

The Middle East and North Africa take close to one-half of the imports into the developing region with most of the remainder divided close to equally between Far Eastern and Latin American (including Caribbean) countries. Recently imposed import restrictions in many Latin American countries are likely to reduce the relative importance of markets in the region.

World pear exports declined slightly in 1981/82. Exports in 1982/83 are likely to be near last season's level. A poor crop in Italy has improved market prospects in Europe for other exporters.

Canada will continue to be a net importer of apples during the 1982/83 season, and the United States will be the largest supplier. During 1981/82, Canadian apple imports more than doubled the previous year's level, offsetting the large, weather-related crop loss in Ontario and Quebec. The United States supplied 87 percent of 1981/82 imports. South Africa, New Zealand, Chile, and France supplied the remainder.

In 1981/82 the United Kingdom and the United States were the largest markets for Canadian apple exports. Exports in 1982/83 could be down somewhat from last season because of less favorable conditions in the UK market. Through December, however, the decline in exports to the United Kingdom was compensated for by a large increase, from 1,300 tons to 5,700 tons, in shipments to Taiwan.

Traditionally, about 85 percent of apple exports from the EC countries are purchased by other member countries, but because of this year's large crops EC exporters--mostly France and Italy--are aggressively seeking to expand third country markets. The largest markets outside of the EC are in the Arabian peninsula, Iraq, Scandinavia and Austria. A further impetus to expand shipments is the export subsidy provided to EC members for exports to third countries. For apples destined to the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Iran and Finland the subsidy is approximately \$2.15 per 42-lb. carton (based on the February 3, 1983 exchange rate of 1 ECU = \$0.94). Prior to February 5, 1983, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore were included on the list of beneficiary destinations for this subsidy. EC apple exports to Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Iceland are entitled to a subsidy equal to approximately \$0.72 per 42-lb carton.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

French apple exports to non-EC countries in 1982/83 will exceed the 96,000 tons exported last season. French apple exports to North America should climb substantially, partly because of the favorable franc/dollar exchange rate, with shipments to the United States projected at 8,000 to 10,000 tons compared to 2,400 tons in 1981/82. French exports to the Middle East reached 32,000 tons during August-December 1982, nearly double last year's comparable period. Most of these sales were to Arabian Peninsula countries. Most of France's exports of red apples go to the Middle East. Exports to the Far East and South American countries also increased substantially. EC subsidies by destination for French apple exports as a percentage of weighted average f.o.b. prices during August-November 1982 were: Saudi Arabia 29, North Yemen 27, Kuwait 24, Singapore 28, and Malaysia 31.

A decline is forecast for Italian apple exports. The Italian fruit trade is composed of over 3,000 exporting firms, a situation which is not conducive to a common quality policy. This is especially detrimental during the current season when a quality product is essential.

Ordinarily, re-exports account for about 40 percent of Dutch apple exports. Approximately 90 percent of apples imported from the United States are re-exported, mainly to West Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The EC intervention program allows for the withdrawal from the market of certain quantities of apples when market conditions warrant. It is likely that over 700,000 tons will be purchased by the EC intervention agency in 1982/83. These apples are given to charities, used for feed, or destroyed.

In some years the EC limits imports of apples by negotiating "self-limitation" agreements with Southern Hemisphere suppliers. Such agreements, likely to be negotiated this season, could hold 1983 EC apple imports well below the estimated 380,000 tons imported from the Southern Hemisphere in 1982. Southern Hemisphere countries provide about 90 percent of EC imports from third countries. Another 6 percent or so is provided by the United States and Canada which ship mostly to the United Kingdom.

The outlook for French and Belgian pear exports in 1982/83 is favorable. Both countries intend to capitalize on the deficiency in pears created by the reduced Italian crop.

Spanish apple exports in 1982/83 are likely to total only 15,000 tons, down from 67,000 tons last season. This is a return to a more normal level, as the record 1981/82 exports were attributable to a good crop in Spain and poor production in the rest of Europe. Yugoslavia's apple exports have risen rapidly in recent years. Most exports are destined to Austria and to EC countries

Northern European countries reserve the early months of the apple and pear marketing seasons for domestic fruit. Imports are allowed only after an announced opening date. These opening dates in 1982/83 were as follows:

	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>
Norway	December 13	November 25
Sweden	February 22	November 18
Finland	November 27	November 5

Closing dates in Norway are April 30 for apples and August 10 for pears. Import prospects in these countries, especially for U.S. fruit, are not encouraging because of good domestic supplies and unfavorable dollar exchange rates following recent devaluations in all 3 countries.

Given the increased export opportunities in Europe and North America, the 1982 apple exporting season was successful for most of the Southern Hemisphere's leading suppliers. Australia, troubled by a lack of quality fruit which fetched unattractive prices, was the exception. Southern Hemisphere 1982 apple exports by destination are estimated as follows:

Origin	DESTINATION						
		South	North	Middle	Far	Not	
	Europe	America	America	East	East	Specified	Total
	-----Thousands of Metric Tons-----						
Argentina...	125	105	---	---	---	---	230
South Africa:	182	---	20	---	5	15	222
Chile.....:	100	34	13	40	---	3	190
New Zealand.:	62	1	19	5	11	---	98
Australia...:	14	---	---	3	15	---	32
Total.....:	483	140	52	48	31	18	772

The success of the Southern Hemisphere's 1983 apple exporting season is contingent upon shipments to non-European destinations. Chilean exporters--optimistic because of the devaluation of the peso--consider Latin America, Africa, and the Far East potential expansion areas. Attention is being shifted from the Middle East, a market Chile feels is becoming saturated.

Effective July, 1982, Argentina imposed a 10-percent tax on exports of fresh apples and pears. However, the government continues to encourage use of Patagonian (southern) ports by granting an 8 percent rebate for shipments from these ports. Argentine fruit exports to Brazil are via truck and are, therefore, ineligible for the rebate. Argentine apple exports in 1983 could be thwarted by Brazil's planned import restrictions. The Brazilian government has announced that will limit imports of Argentine apples to only 180,000 boxes (3,780 tons) monthly during April-August. Brazil generally purchases over 40 percent of Argentine apple exports.

South Africa achieved record fresh deciduous fruit exports in 1982, up 25 percent overall from the previous season. The good year was attributable to good crops in South Africa, the poor 1981 crops in Europe, and favorable exchange rates for the South African rand against European currencies. South Africa and New Zealand were pleased with their respective exports of Granny Smith apples to North America during 1982. In addition, New Zealand sold a substantial quantity of apples to Saudi Arabia last season. Attempts to maintain these markets will be made during 1983.

Australian exporters hope to expand shipments to the Middle East and Southeast Asia this season. Singapore/Malaysia has become Australia's major non-European buyer of apples, receiving 11,130 tons in 1982.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Chilean table grape exports rose 36 percent in 1982, totaling 108,500 tons. Further increases are expected in 1983. Chile has been successful in expanding exports based on the steady increase in production. The major portion of the additional volume of table grapes will be exported to the United States. Southern Hemisphere 1983 exports of table grapes and fresh stone fruit are forecast as follows (data in thousands of metric tons):

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Table grapes</u>	<u>Peaches & nectarines</u>	<u>Plums & prunes</u>
Chile	125.0	11.2	3.8
South Africa	38.2	0.6	7.9
Argentina	1.5	2.0	1.5
Australia	---	0.4	2.0
Total	<u>164.7</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>15.2</u>

U.S TRADE

U.S. exports of apples declined by 10 percent in 1981/82 (table 4). Export earnings, however, were down only 6 percent to \$154 million. Lower sales to the Far East accounted for most of the decline. Sales to the two largest markets in the region, Taiwan and Hong Kong dropped dramatically. Sales to Arabian Peninsula countries were also down. A big boost in sales to Canada was not enough to compensate for these losses. Apple exports continued sliding during the first 7 months of the 1982/83 season. Sales levels to Far East markets were maintained, but exports to Canada were down.

U.S. pear exports in 1981/82 were up by 13 percent over the previous season and earned \$28 million, thanks to growth in the Canadian and South American markets. The trend has not continued into 1982/83 because of poorer sales to Canada and Mexico and the closure of the Brazilian market. Part of the decline may be the result of recently imposed stricter tolerance levels for the pesticide amitraz in Canada.

The United States exported \$95 million worth of fresh grapes in calendar year 1982. Canada accounted for 70 percent of the volume shipped. At least one-half of the grapes exported to Canada are used for wine making. The next largest market was Hong Kong which took 10,482 tons or 9 percent of total grape exports. Exports by region in 1982 were (in thousands of metric tons):

Canada.....	78.0
Latin America & Caribbean..	6.4
Europe.....	1.9
Middle East.....	3.1
Far East.....	22.3
Total.....	<u>111.7</u>

Earnings from U.S. exports of fresh cherries, peaches, nectarines and plums totalled \$52 million in 1982. Canada was the dominant market; but Japan took significant quantities of cherries; Hong Kong took cherries and plums; and Colombia and Venezuela took peaches, nectarines and plums.

U.S. sweet cherry exports to Japan during the 1982 shipping season were down 35 percent from the previous year, the first decline in U.S. shipments since the commencement of U.S. fresh sweet cherry exports to Japan in 1978. Among the reasons for the decline were plentiful supplies of other fresh fruit in Japan and wet weather before and during harvest in Washington State which adversely affected quality and export availability. In addition, higher export prices and the depreciation of the yen resulted in a 38 percent increase in the yen cost. Canada became eligible to export cherries to Japan during 1982, but poor weather caused cancellation of a planned trial shipment.

The United States imported \$134 million worth of fresh deciduous fruit and table grapes in 1982. Table grapes and apples accounted for over half of the import value. Most of the apples imported from France and Southern Hemisphere countries were Granny Smiths. Imports in calendar years 1981 and 1982 by countries of origin were as follows (data in thousands of metric tons):

		<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Apples:	Canada.....	37.6	32.8
	South Africa.....	7.4	13.2
	New Zealand.....	14.4	11.6
	Chile.....	12.7	10.3
	France.....	3.3	3.3
	Others.....	1.3	0.7
	Total.....	<u>76.7</u>	<u>71.9</u>
Pears:	Chile.....	2.5	5.8
	Australia.....	5.6	2.1
	Others.....	1.4	1.7
	Total.....	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.6</u>
Grapes:	Chile.....	48.8	75.9
	Mexico.....	7.4	16.2
	Canada.....	1.2	2.4
	Others.....	0.2	0.6
	Total.....	<u>57.6</u>	<u>95.1</u>
Peaches & Nectarines:	Chile.....	3.0	5.5
	Others.....	0.2	0.3
	Total.....	<u>3.2</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Plums:	Chile.....	1.5	1.6
	Others.....	0.1	---
	Total.....	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Cherries:	Total.....	0.1	0.1

APPLE JUICE

Processors in the countries covered by this report (table 1) utilized 3.3 million tons of apples in 1981/82, down 21 percent from 1980/81--the result of smaller crops in North America and the European Community. A sharp increase in processing is anticipated in 1982/83.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

In the EC, demand from the apple processing sector is active because low priced raw fruit permits increased production, particularly of juice, for which consumption in the EC is rising. West Germany is taking a commanding lead over other EC apple processors. The amount of West German apples destined for processing during 1982/83 is projected to reach 971,000 tons, a seven-fold increase over the previous season.

Argentina's 1982 concentrated apple juice (CAJ) production is estimated at 27,700 metric tons at 70°/71° brix (equivalent to about 164 million liters, single strength). Practically all of Argentina's output is exported to the United States. There were reportedly no carryover stocks at the end of the year. It is expected that 1983 production will decline somewhat because of the smaller apple crop.

In the United States 55 percent of apples for processing are used for juice. The United States is also the largest importer of apple juice, especially apple concentrate. Imports in 1982, which accounted for about 40 percent of total availability (excluding stocks), were 393 million liters (104 million gallons), single strength equivalent (equal to about 66,000 metric tons of 70°/71° brix concentrate) valued at \$92 million. U.S. imports of apple juice 1/ by country of origin in calendar years 1981 and 1982 were as follows (data in millions of liters, single strength equivalent 2/):

	1981	1982
Argentina.....	153.6	158.8
West Germany.....	25.4	54.0
South Africa.....	45.5	41.3
Netherlands.....	11.2	30.4
Spain.....	12.5	30.1
Austria.....	3.3	14.3
Mexico.....	9.2	11.5
New Zealand.....	9.9	11.1
Israel.....	7.1	8.4
France.....	5.6	7.4
Chile.....	8.1	6.1
Canada.....	5.4	5.0
Portugal.....	0.7	3.9
Hungary.....	1.4	2.3
India.....	1.1	2.3
Yugoslavia.....	2.3	1.4
Others.....	6.6	4.5
Total.....	308.9	392.8

1/ Includes a small amount of pear juice.

2/ 1 liter=0.2642 gal.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Census.

Argentina supplied 42 percent of U.S. apple juice imports in 1982, down from 53 percent the previous year. European countries upped their share of the import market from 21 percent in 1981 to 37 percent in 1982. In 1982, 74 percent of U.S. apple juice imports were disembarked at East Coast ports and 16 percent at West Coast ports.

Table 1

APPLES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES ^{1/}
 1980/81-1982/83 ^{2/}
 (1,000 Metric Tons)

Continent and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS			PROCESSED		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 ^{3/}	1980/81	1981/82	Forecast 1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	Forecast 1982/83
North America									
Canada ^{4/}	553	419	461	77	70	60	240	190	200
Mexico.....	282	280	180	---	---	---	16	20	15
United States ^{4/}	4,005	3,517	3,724	305	274	255	1,755	1,475	1,600
Subtotal.....	4,840	4,216	4,365	382	344	315	2,011	1,685	1,815
Europe									
EC									
Belgium-Luxembourg ^{4/}	330	134	263	70	66	65	66	20	53
Denmark ^{4/}	63	43	67	10	6	12	15	15	15
France ^{5/}	1,802	1,468	1,895	715	628	650	130	120	135
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	1,880	773	2,775	25	27	15	499	127	971
Greece.....	262	300	257	18	15	10	35	18	15
Italy.....	1,966	1,773	2,223	277	490	300	240	215	270
Netherlands ^{4/}	450	260	410	165	153	150	90	70	70
United Kingdom ^{5/}	321	227	354	14	11	14	120	60	100
Subtotal.....	7,074	4,978	8,244	1,294	1,396	1,216	1,195	645	1,629
Other Europe									
Austria ^{5/}	240	186	316	---	---	---	81	52	105
Norway.....	41	54	44	---	---	---	8	10	11
Spain ^{5/}	859	1,007	847	---	67	15	40	50	42
Sweden ^{4/}	33	29	43	---	---	---	5	7	5
Switzerland ^{4/} ^{5/}	120	83	130	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	483	508	667	10	62	80	128	126	227
Subtotal.....	1,776	1,867	2,047	10	129	95	262	245	387
Total Europe.....	8,850	6,845	10,291	1,304	1,525	1,311	1,457	890	2,016
Asia									
Japan.....	960	846	927	2	1	3	119	140	150
Southern Hemisphere									
Argentina.....	908	804	730	227	230	180	370	340	330
Australia.....	345	330	300	53	32	38	87	73	85
Chile.....	298	345	350	187	190	200	12	15	20
New Zealand.....	230	220	250	99	98	118	72	64	73
South Africa.....	450	517	505	168	222	197	117	129	133
Subtotal.....	2,231	2,216	2,135	734	772	733	658	621	641
Grand Total.....	16,881	14,123	17,718	2,422	2,642	2,362	4,245	3,336	4,622

--Indicates negligible or not available.

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. ^{2/} Crop year refers to July-June period for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere countries harvest and marketing occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Commercial crop. ^{5/} Excludes cider apples.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
 Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Table 2

PEARS: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES ^{1/}
1980/81-1982/83 ^{2/}
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Continent and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
North America						
Canada ^{4/}	39	32	34	1	1	1
Mexico.....	46	31	35	---	---	---
United States ^{4/}	814	814	731	46	52	41
Subtotal.....	899	877	800	47	53	42
Europe						
EC						
Belgium-Luxembourg ^{4/}	75	58	94	31	18	40
Denmark ^{4/}	4	6	5	1	---	1
France ^{5/}	413	428	410	90	79	90
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	394	276	568	4	8	5
Greece.....	111	115	96	3	4	3
Italy.....	1,342	1,237	1,080	163	171	130
Netherlands.....	105	90	105	56	45	45
United Kingdom ^{5/}	44	49	44	2	1	1
Subtotal.....	2,488	2,259	2,402	350	326	315
Other Europe						
Austria ^{5/}	42	32	55	---	---	---
Norway.....	6	10	8	---	---	---
Spain ^{5/}	418	525	454	28	25	18
Sweden.....	5	6	5	---	---	---
Switzerland ^{4/} ^{5/}	19	15	20	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	115	137	169	---	5	10
Subtotal.....	605	725	711	28	30	28
Total Europe.....	3,093	2,984	3,113	378	356	343
Asia						
Japan.....	496	487	525	9	10	11
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	130	138	140	36	63	64
Australia.....	146	117	140	40	18	28
Chile.....	42	43	43	22	26	25
New Zealand.....	18	17	17	3	2	2
South Africa.....	123	115	117	47	46	51
Subtotal.....	459	430	457	148	155	170
Grand Total.....	4,947	4,778	4,895	582	574	566

--Indicates negligible or not available.

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. ^{2/} Crop year refers to July-June period for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere countries harvest and marketing occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Commercial crop. ^{5/} Excludes cider apples.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

Table 3
 PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FRUIT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES,
 1980-82 ^{1/}
 (1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1980	1981	1982 ^{2/}	1980	1981	1982 ^{2/}
TABLE GRAPES						
Northern Hemisphere						
EC Total.....	1,917.1	1,866.4	1,991.5	472.6	518.1	484.7
France.....	185.3	167.9	171.7	27.5	23.2	24.8
Greece.....	253.0	263.0	249.8	60.7	88.6	84.9
Italy.....	1,478.8	1,435.5	1,570.0	384.4	406.3	375.0
Japan.....	323.0	309.9	355.8	---	---	---
Mexico ^{3/}	441.0	577.0	530.5	10.5	8.0	17.0
Spain.....	456.0	494.0	543.0	65.7	81.0	70.0
United States.....	516.2	477.4	618.5	117.9	111.8	111.6
Yugoslavia ^{4/}	236.0	195.0	240.0	12.0	10.0	20.0
Subtotal.....	3,889.3	3,919.7	4,279.3	678.7	728.9	703.3
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	160.0	114.0	113.0	1.0	0.7	1.5
Chile.....	85.0	127.7	162.4	49.8	79.8	108.5
South Africa.....	70.1	62.2	73.3	36.1	29.7	37.3
Subtotal.....	315.1	303.9	348.7	86.9	110.2	147.3
Grand Total.....	4,204.4	4,223.6	4,628.0	765.6	839.1	850.6
APRICOTS						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	3.5	2.0	3.2	---	---	---
EC Total.....	262.3	323.7	300.5	37.8	33.7	36.8
France.....	70.6	85.2	71.0	1.5	2.1	1.3
Greece.....	96.0	104.9	84.5	28.5	26.3	26.5
Italy.....	95.7	133.6	145.0	7.8	5.3	9.0
Austria.....	13.3	6.2	18.3	---	---	---
Spain.....	113.0	174.0	177.0	14.6	29.0	23.0
United States.....	117.0	81.1	102.4	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	24.0	30.0	32.0	0.1	---	---
Subtotal.....	533.1	617.0	633.4	52.5	62.7	59.8
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	21.0	10.7	19.1	---	---	---
Australia.....	26.4	30.6	26.0	---	---	---
Chile.....	13.6	13.0	14.2	---	---	---
South Africa.....	38.1	32.7	36.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal.....	99.1	87.0	96.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grand Total.....	632.2	704.0	729.4	52.7	62.9	60.0
CHERRIES						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	19.1	10.2	14.0	7.0	4.5	5.0
EC Total.....	518.1	404.7	580.6	29.7	31.4	34.1
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	10.8	9.6	12.0	---	---	---
France.....	106.0	83.0	112.4	12.2	10.4	15.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	241.5	117.5	293.6	---	---	---
Greece.....	25.6	27.5	22.6	1.3	3.5	1.6
Italy.....	134.2	167.1	140.0	16.2	17.5	17.0
Austria.....	27.0	15.4	28.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Japan.....	15.1	12.8	15.4	---	---	---
Spain.....	71.0	76.0	73.0	0.5	---	---
Switzerland.....	27.5	14.3	---	---	---	---
United States.....	254.7	199.3	285.1	8.9	8.7	9.1
Yugoslavia.....	95.0	150.0	135.0	3.5	5.0	5.0
Subtotal.....	1,027.5	882.7	1,131.7	49.7	49.9	53.3
Southern Hemisphere						
Australia.....	7.3	6.5	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chile.....	5.3	5.9	6.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subtotal.....	12.6	12.4	11.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Grand Total.....	1,040.1	895.1	1,143.4	50.7	50.8	54.1

--Indicates negligible or not available.

^{1/} Calendar years Southern Hemisphere harvest begins in January or late in the previous year.
 Northern Hemisphere harvest begins in April or later. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Total grape production.
^{4/} Production figure shown is 15 percent of total grape production which is estimated to be roughly equivalent to table grape production.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States.
 Report from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Table 3 (Continued)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FRUIT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES,
1980-82 ^{1/}
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1980	1981	1982 ^{2/}	1980	1981	1982 ^{2/}
PEACHES AND NECTARINES						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	40.9	27.3	38.0	---	---	---
EC Total.....	2,269.6	2,458.0	2,495.9	413.1	429.3	403.5
France.....	460.2	482.0	436.0	34.4	29.5	20.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	26.7	11.2	36.9	---	---	---
Greece.....	398.6	433.0	453.0	94.7	63.9	77.7
Italy.....	1,384.1	1,531.8	1,570.0	284.0	335.9	305.0
Austria.....	13.9	8.7	17.2	---	---	---
Japan.....	244.6	238.8	267.4	---	---	---
Mexico.....	172.1	203.5	189.0	---	---	---
Spain.....	390.0	441.0	463.0	15.2	19.0	17.0
United States.....	1,570.2	1,427.3	1,196.9	28.5	35.4	31.0
Yugoslavia.....	92.0	80.0	90.0	0.6	---	---
Subtotal.....	4,793.3	4,884.6	4,757.4	457.4	483.7	451.5
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	238.0	222.0	213.0	---	---	---
Australia.....	71.5	79.2	63.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chile.....	114.6	110.7	121.4	9.7	9.2	10.5
New Zealand.....	20.7	23.0	24.7	---	---	---
South Africa.....	194.9	142.9	144.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Subtotal.....	639.7	577.8	567.1	10.7	10.0	11.4
Grand Total.....	5,433.0	5,462.4	5,324.5	468.1	493.7	462.9
PLUM AND PRUNES (FRESH)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	9.5	5.9	11.0	---	---	---
EC Total.....	904.2	521.2	1,066.4	48.5	48.0	38.3
France.....	141.7	158.0	191.2	8.3	15.8	12.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	535.1	169.2	672.8	7.1	2.2	2.0
Italy.....	183.9	178.5	170.0	33.1	30.0	24.0
United Kingdom.....	43.5	15.5	32.4	---	---	---
Austria.....	90.9	40.5	106.0	0.2	---	---
Norway.....	10.5	15.8	12.0	---	---	---
Spain.....	90.0	105.0	98.0	21.5	23.0	18.0
United States.....	746.8	702.6	524.4	21.7	26.9	20.5
Yugoslavia.....	666.0	816.0	995.0	2.0	10.0	20.0
Subtotal.....	2,517.9	2,207.0	2,812.8	93.9	107.9	96.8
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	69.0	72.0	68.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australia.....	17.6	20.8	19.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Chile.....	17.0	17.2	15.4	3.4	3.1	3.5
New Zealand.....	3.8	4.0	4.3	---	---	---
South Africa.....	12.1	10.0	12.7	5.6	5.0	7.2
Subtotal.....	119.5	124.0	120.1	11.9	11.0	13.5
Grand Total.....	2,637.4	2,331.0	2,932.9	105.8	118.9	110.3

--Indicates negligible or not available.

^{1/} Calendar years. Southern Hemisphere harvest begins in January or late in the previous year. Northern Hemisphere harvest begins in April or later. ^{2/} Preliminary.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Report from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

Table 4

 UNITED STATES, EXPORTS OF APPLES AND
 PEARS, 1980/81 AND 1981/82 ^{1/}
 (Metric Tons)

Region and Country	Apples		Pears	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82
Canada.....	39,468	65,979	17,385	23,638
Mexico.....	9,425	4,827	3,271	4,038
Central America.....	6,337	5,559	786	568
Caribbean.....	7,691	6,425	681	856
South America				
Colombia.....	8,187	7,552	752	1,053
Venezuela.....	14,711	19,823	4,678	5,639
Brazil.....	681	3,018	1,600	3,404
Other.....	5,994	1,755	352	5
Total.....	29,573	32,148	7,382	10,101
European Community				
United Kingdom.....	14,352	12,008	123	88
Netherlands.....	3,997	2,406	814	329
Other.....	2,135	2,174	466	307
Total.....	20,484	16,588	1,403	724
Other Western Europe				
Iceland.....	1,163	1,730	0	25
Norway.....	5,188	6,355	1,409	1,300
Sweden.....	5,475	6,376	7,246	4,337
Finland.....	6,471	4,956	289	57
Total.....	18,297	19,417	8,944	5,719
Middle East				
Kuwait.....	2,932	1,252	417	190
Saudi Arabia.....	29,863	21,967	1,916	3,162
United Arab Emirates.....	13,455	12,909	2,556	1,569
Other.....	1,200	592	154	477
Total.....	47,450	36,720	5,043	5,398
Far East				
Malaysia.....	4,138	5,381	14	26
Singapore.....	8,518	7,974	393	219
Indonesia.....	3,707	5,054	8	4
Hong Kong.....	28,669	19,328	304	315
Taiwan.....	74,165	37,232	0	0
Other.....	2,493	2,172	1	3
Total.....	121,690	77,141	720	567
Oceania				
Australia.....	320	5,679	4	0
New Zealand.....	2,120	1,957	360	533
Other.....	878	377	102	57
Total.....	3,318	8,013	466	590
Africa.....	1,695	910	31	28
Total World.....	305,428	273,727	46,112	52,227

^{1/} Years beginning July 1.

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Despite the Medfly crisis which temporarily stunned fresh fruit shipments from California, U.S. horticultural exports to Japan crept up 3 percent to a record \$479 million in the 1981/82 fiscal year (FY 1982) ending September 30, 1982. Sharply higher sales of fresh onions, canned corn, and frozen french fried potatoes were primarily responsible for the overall export gains, more than offsetting a 7-percent drop in the value of fresh fruit sales.

Although fresh fruit exports are expected to recover in the current fiscal year (FY 1983), a setback in the upward trend in total horticultural exports to Japan appears likely at this time. For the first three months (October-December) of the current year, total exports were off 25 percent to \$101 million, largely because two bright stars of a year ago---onions and canned corn---suddenly dimmed. Fresh onion exports have been minimal because of a rebound in Japanese production. A larger Japanese canned corn pack, heavy inventories in Japan, the strength of the dollar against the yen, and sluggish economic conditions have combined to cut canned corn exports by over 50 percent.

The Mediterranean fruit fly (medfly) infestation in California, which first occurred in mid-1980, began having a major adverse influence on fresh fruit exports when the pest edged into California's San Joaquin Valley in August 1981. Japan reacted immediately, requesting USDA to withhold phytosanitary certificates for fruit and "fruit-type" vegetables destined for Japan from California. Produce from outside the regulated areas in the State could only be exported to Japan if treated in accordance with approved fumigation or cold treatments. This resulted in a virtual standstill in exports to Japan because of the lack of approved treatments and fumigation facilities. Lemons, strawberries and melons were among the key products affected.

In spite of repeated efforts by USDA to convince Japanese authorities of the biological soundness of the medfly control program, they did not loosen the import restrictions until January 1982 by exempting lemons from the treatment requirements. As USDA and State plant quarantine authorities gained greater control over the infestation, Japan further relaxed its restrictions, finally eliminating them entirely when eradication of the Medfly was declared on September 21, 1982.

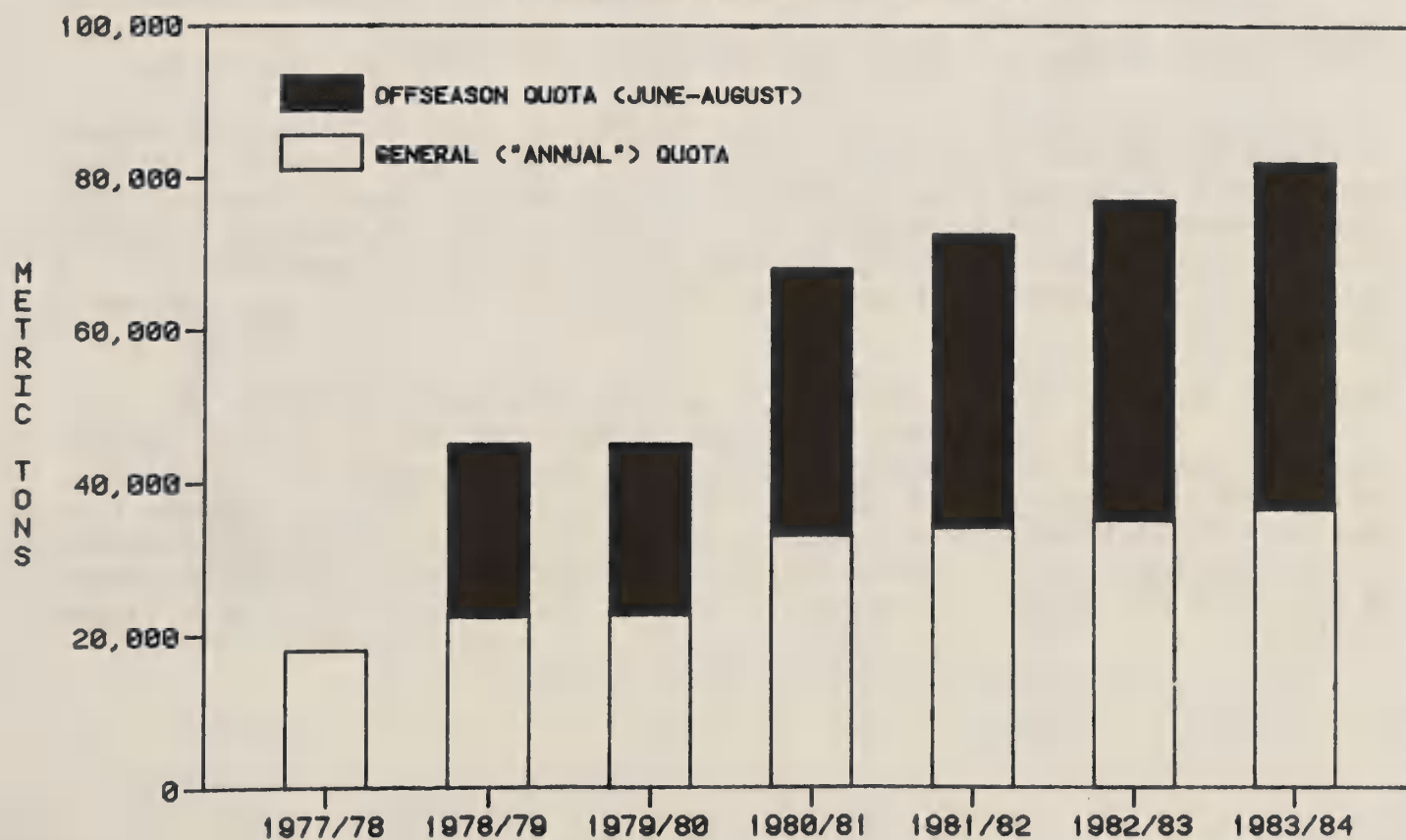
The Medfly crisis offers a striking but unfortunate example of the trade damage that can result from plant quarantine measures invoked to prevent the spread of insects or plant diseases. Japan has a reputation for strictly enforcing such measures, with a general belief among exporters that this enforcement is carried beyond what is necessary for biological reasons. Head lettuce, for example, is permitted entry into Japan. However, imports are fumigated with hydrocyanic acid on arrival for control of aphids even though aphids are present in Japan. This fumigation effectively destroys the marketability of the lettuce, forcing U.S. shippers to export only shredded lettuce which is not subject to fumigation (provided no insects are found).

U.S. fresh fruits and vegetables barred entry into Japan for plant quarantine reasons include cabbage, carrots, peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, and inshell walnuts. For the above fruits and walnuts, the occurrence of the codling moth in the United States is the primary reason for their exclusion. The moth can also infest cherries but an effective fumigation treatment, developed after seven years of research and negotiation, enables shippers in the Northwest states to export fresh sweet cherries to Japan. A July 1 entry date precludes participation by California shippers. California cherries are harvested in May/June which coincides with Japan's cherry harvest.

The most highly publicized Japanese barriers to U.S. horticultural exports are the residual import quotas on fresh oranges and orange juice and grapefruit juice. Japan has made significant progress in enlarging these quotas in recent years. But their continued existence shackles U.S. exporters and potential Japanese importers, and is a major irritant in US/Japan trade relations.

The fresh orange quota was enlarged from 18,000 tons to 45,000 tons in 1978/79 as a result of the Strauss-Ushiba Understanding of January 1978. Half of this 45,000 ton quota was restricted to imports during the "off-season" defined as the months June through August. Imports under the remaining general quota were not restricted by month. Further enlargement of the fresh orange quota occurred as a result of the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The following graph shows the evolution of these quotas since 1978.

EVOLUTION OF JAPAN'S
FRESH ORANGE IMPORT QUOTA



For the 1983/84 Japanese fiscal year beginning this April, the total orange quota of 82,000 tons comprises an offseason element of 45,500 tons and a general quota of 36,500 tons. The situation after 1983/84 awaits negotiations with Japan. Japanese citrus growers have already begun a series of organized demonstrations, as well as petition drives, to influence the Japanese government to hold the line against U.S. demands for liberalization. The fears of Japanese growers as reflected in the demonstrations are basically unwarranted, and appear to be meeting an increasingly skeptical audience in Japan. Even if imports of oranges were to double under liberalization, they would still represent only 5 percent of the total annual supply of oranges in Japan. Available evidence suggests that Japanese mikan oranges (satsumas) would continue to be very competitive with imports. The losers under liberalization would be the quota holders who are in a position to extract large profit margins and to manipulate supplies to their advantage.

The orange juice and grapefruit juice quotas for 1983/84 will be 6,500 tons and 6,000 tons respectively (5 to 1 concentrate basis). The United States is by far the major supplier of grapefruit juice under the quota but has become a small, residual source for orange juice. This is largely the result of a requirement that imported orange juice be blended with Japanese juice. Under this arrangement, price considerations overwhelm quality factors, strongly favoring Brazilian juice.

Other horticultural products subject to import quotas in Japan include apple juice, grape juice, canned pineapple, fruit puree and pastes, and tomato sauce. Japan has shown the same reluctance to bring these restrictions into conformity with international trading rules as with the citrus quotas.

Fresh grapefruit and lemons were both liberalized in the early 1970's. Since then Japan has become the largest market for U.S. exports, purchasing a total of over \$100 million worth annually. U.S. exports to Japan dropped by slightly over 10 percent in FY 1982, primarily because of sluggish economic conditions, a freeze in Florida, and the medfly infestation in California.

In contrast, the volume of U.S. almond exports to Japan increased 25 percent to almost 12,000 tons in FY 1982. Their total export value, however, declined because of a 35-percent drop in the average unit value. The California Almond Growers Exchange, a participant in the FAS market development program, strongly promotes the visibility and use of U.S. almonds in Japan based on the well-founded conviction that Japan has the potential to become a major world almond market.

Other FAS cooperators who maintain a strong promotional presence in Japan include the Florida Department of Citrus (fresh grapefruit), Sunkist Growers (fresh citrus), the Cling Peach Advisory Board (canned peaches and fruit cocktail), the California Table Grape Commission, the California Avocado Commission, the California Raisin Advisory Board, the Papaya Administrative Committee, and Sun-Diamond Growers (prunes and walnuts). Also, the Potato Board is expanding its promotional efforts to further stimulate sales of U.S. frozen potatoes.

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN

JAPAN

Commodity	1981 <u>1/</u>	1982 <u>1/</u>	1981 <u>1/</u>	1982 <u>1/</u>
	Metric Tons		\$1,000	
Fresh Fruit.....	368,722	342,694	199,728	186,500
Grapefruit.....	158,840	140,759	59,754	47,795
Lemons.....	119,186	104,668	69,985	64,372
Oranges.....	71,641	83,100	41,279	50,929
Avocados.....	1,397	652	3,881	1,270
Cherries, Sweet.....	2,549	1,414	5,254	3,535
Grapes.....	1,465	1,483	2,100	1,923
Melons.....	3,586	2,298	2,179	1,588
Papayas.....	2,580	2,842	3,707	3,576
Strawberries.....	1,079	1,095	3,779	3,946
Canned Fruit.....	17,950	19,874	16,399	18,202
Cocktail.....	3,404	3,704	2,907	3,317
Peaches.....	9,916	10,690	7,603	7,901
Dried Fruit.....	24,196	22,671	40,727	35,414
Prunes.....	5,811	6,947	6,667	8,141
Raisins.....	17,981	15,478	32,547	26,023
Frozen Fruit.....	4,619	6,488	5,266	7,452
Blueberries.....	1,343	1,940	951	1,500
Strawberries.....	1,549	1,715	2,062	2,636
Fruit Juice <u>2/</u>	9,557	11,007	17,080	18,321
Citrus.....	6,798	6,004	10,048	8,312
Non-Citrus.....	2,759	5,063	7,032	10,009
Fresh Vegetables.....	39,644	80,986	17,623	34,136
Asparagus.....	949	1,132	3,642	4,181
Onions.....	37,136	78,407	12,899	29,022
Canned Vegetables.....	29,866	33,616	23,192	28,139
Corn.....	22,722	29,067	16,518	23,927
Frozen Vegetables.....	77,682	78,145	50,430	57,670
Corn.....	25,989	23,561	16,856	17,655
Potatoes, FF.....	28,342	32,268	18,591	24,560
Dehydrated Vegetables...	22,310	23,414	21,851	24,148
Onions.....	2,285	2,313	4,350	5,520
Potatoes.....	19,368	20,448	15,804	16,599
Tree Nuts.....	11,409	12,741	43,768	36,682
Almonds, shelled.....	7,236	9,142	29,591	24,419
Almonds, prepared.....	2,116	2,518	9,688	8,153
Walnuts, shelled.....	365	448	1,248	1,648
Other.....	---	---	26,589	31,872
Hops.....	522	300	2,552	1,234
Nursery Stock.....	---	---	2,546	3,320
Soups.....	2,500	3,337	2,637	2,970
Sauces.....	367	826	1,273	3,101
Wines <u>2/</u>	263	255	1,786	1,791
Blended Foods NEC.....	1,242	1,243	5,488	5,093
Total.....	---	---	462,653	478,536

1/ Fiscal year ending September 30.2/ Volume in 1,000 gallons.

March 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- 1982	JANUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 JAN
APPLES, FRESH (JULY 1)					
CANADA.....	4,426	1,750	38,653	27,952	-60 -28
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,307	983	8,053	5,080	-85 -37
FRANCE.....	17	31	14	31	+113
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	17	110	28	110	-100 -100
GREECE.....	106	244	607	847	+134 +40
IRELAND.....	362	95	1,100	315	-74 -71
NETHERLANDS.....	824	613	6,193	3,887	-26 -37
UNITED KINGDOM.....					
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	1,222	193	4,659	3,535	-84 -24
NORWAY.....	2,477	2,899	5,701	5,307	-15 -7
SWEDEN.....	2,102	218	4,989	1,256	-90 -75
OTHER.....	172	414	1,107	751	-74 -32
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,280	3,536	24,510	15,930	-51 -35
LATIN AMERICA.....	2,124	6,120	3,746	5,701	+188 +6
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1,021	256	3,746	1,681	-55 -16
CHINA, TAIWAN.....	8,242	11,793	3,667	3,938	+75 +16
HONG KONG.....	3,634	5,752	3,467	3,358	-43 -7
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	8,181	6,956	14,491	18,651	+58 +15
WORLD TOTAL.....	34,908	36,163	195,946	186,551	-44 -8
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1).....					
CANADA.....	1,373	683	17,391	10,352	-50 -40
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	299	36	830	172	-88 -73
FRANCE.....	120	---	306	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	149	36	237	137	-76 -42
UNITED KINGDOM.....	30	---	87	18	-100 -79
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	37	---	57	229	+100 +303
NORWAY.....	309	351	1,270	808	+14 -37
SWEDEN.....	889	490	4,294	2,968	-45 -31
OTHER.....	6	---	12	3	-100 -70
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,540	877	6,261	4,175	-43 -33
LATIN AMERICA.....	688	363	11,445	7,245	-47 -37
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	168	33	463	573	+81 +24
HONG KONG.....	97	47	196	95	-51 -52
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	450	372	4,880	5,899	+17 +21
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,316	2,374	40,636	28,339	-45 -30
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1).....					
CANADA.....	1,198	1,957	75,390	73,414	+63 -3
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	252	128	497	590	+49 +19
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	25	---	23	13	-370
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	46	28	127	141	+12 +373
UNITED KINGDOM.....	183	100	344	209	-45 -39
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	15	---	92	94	+100 +2
NORWAY.....	117	24	284	150	-79 -47
SWEDEN.....	191	75	1,002	657	-61 -34
OTHER.....	576	227	1,892	1,497	-61 -21
TOTAL EUROPE.....	331	434	4,986	3,649	+37 -27
LATIN AMERICA.....	447	34	1,561	1,791	+92 +32
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	704	805	6,716	10,141	+14 +51
HONG KONG.....	422	374	1,149	1,273	+40 +11
JAPAN.....	1,247	865	12,579	12,424	-30 -22
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	5,126	4,720	103,675	104,190	-8 -22
WORLD TOTAL.....					

FEBRUARY 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TRAFFIC PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- 1982	JANUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 JAN
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)					
CANADA.....	13,844	16,344	39,732	36,181	+18 -9
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	229	238	238	238	-2 -1
FRANCE.....	75	174	75	174	+131 +131
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	52	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	106	51	106	51	-52 -52
UNITED KINGDOM.....	16	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	---	88	---	88	+88 +88
NORWAY.....	---	255	---	255	+255 +255
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	1	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	230	566	22	566	+147 +122
LATIN AMERICA.....	10	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	130	117	334	334	-10 -10
HONG KONG.....	10,113	25,707	20,560	20,560	+22 -21
JAPAN.....	3,087	8,655	7,405	7,405	+28 -11
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3,982	4,886	7,623	7,623	+23 +34
WORLD TOTAL.....	31,268	38,042	82,053	74,657	+22 -9
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1).....					
CANADA.....	281	370	708	910	+32 +29
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	60	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	4	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	78	25	186	67	-10 -64
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	14	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	75	29	626	81	-61 -87
LATIN AMERICA.....	82	5	271	10	-94 -96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	14	7	17	13	-48 -25
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	453	518	1,732	1,132	+14 -35
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1).....					
CANADA.....	5,242	5,127	20,655	20,093	-2 -3
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	6,686	15,588	35,488	40,788	+133 +15
FRANCE.....	348	173	997	997	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	3,026	11,341	16,756	24,857	+275 +48
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	2,595	180	240	291	+22 +21
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	373	545	1,579	1,565	+46 -1
NORWAY.....	17	18	101	220	+9 +119
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	114	198	331	599	+74 +81
TOTAL EUROPE.....	6,915	15,875	36,376	41,899	+130 +15
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	7	---	35	8	-100 -77
HONG KONG.....	22	55	163	232	+144 +42
JAPAN.....	11,781	17,218	32,891	42,592	+46 +29
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	502	502	439	633	+69 +44
WORLD TOTAL.....	24,265	38,777	90,587	105,472	+60 +16
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1).....					
CANADA.....	1,262	1,293	7,425	5,135	+3 -31
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	986	1,695	9,742	2,975	+72 -69
FRANCE.....	298	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	17	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	203	1,623	2,511	2,753	+69 +10
UNITED KINGDOM.....	409	72	2,075	205	-82 -90
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	2	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,537	1,863	11,342	3,726	+21 -67
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	20	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	31	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	7,228	13,201	45,611	50,861	+83 +12
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	317	96	1,861	1,861	+191 +162
WORLD TOTAL.....	10,667	17,748	67,361	63,777	+66 -5

FEBRUARY 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TRAFFIC PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

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EXPORTS	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS	QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
1. LILIES	5,000,000	400

[illegible]

	-----IN METRIC TONS)-----	: PERCENT
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED,		

CANADA.....	29	2	194	144	-94	-35
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	14	---	68	37	-100	-66
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	---	17	5	-108	-69
DENMARK.....	---	---	11	2	---	-80
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	8	5	---	-55
GREECE.....	12	---	28	-24	-100	-15
ITALY.....	---	---	3	---	-101	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	11	1	-100	-80
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	27	14	41	---	+191
SWEDEN.....	3	4	50	23	---	+1
OTHER.....	---	---	3	11	---	-82
TOTAL EUROPE.....	17	31	108	102	+81	-6
LATIN AMERICA.....	6	12	156	107	+47	---
BELIUM AND CARIBBEAN.....	7	2	50	65	-68	+30
HONG KONG.....	65	---	203	133	-100	-34
JAPAN.....	---	---	1	36	+78	+164
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	64	45	480	540	-30	+14
WORLD TOTAL.....	191	93	1,205	1,157	-52	-6

ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1),	91	---	-36
CANADA.....	337	268	-100
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	---	-20
BELGIUM-LUX.....	2	---	-100
DENMARK.....	7	8	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	6	---	-5
GREECE.....	14	---	-100
IRELAND.....	6	---	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	6	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	11	---	-10
OTHER EUROPE.....	501	259	-14
FINLAND.....	18	---	---
NORWAY.....	13	---	-114
SWEDEN.....	40	17	---
OTHER.....	62	---	-57
TOTAL EUROPE.....	231	126	-100
63	640	445	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	7	---	-31
7	208	73	-80
BHUTHA AND CARIBBEAN.....	2	---	-65
2	416	32	-94
HONG KONG.....	1	---	-92
1	17	7	-34
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BERRUDA #MU CARIBBEAN.....	56	38	316	-32	+20
HONG KONG.....	32	104	970	+294	-52
JAPAN.....	2,391	1,869	10,940	-59	-3
OTHER ASIA.....	2,951	4,027	28,733	-31	-4
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,023	4,112	43,652		

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- JANUARY 1982	1983	CHANGE FROM 1982
----	----	----	----	----	----
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)	6,476	3,452	21,719	13,770	+5 -37
CANADA.....	129	129	189	160	+2 -15
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	5	5	31	100	-100 -100
GREECE.....	129	129	182	160	+5 -13
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	90	129	189	180	+2 -15
LATIN AMERICA.....	1,768	278	5,647	1,753	-84 -69
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	193	60	832	606	-69 -27
HONG KONG.....	178	729	2,567	2,567	0 +252
JAPAN.....	323	377	78,659	1,657	+17 -98
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	179	88	2,490	1,197	-51 -52
WORLD TOTAL.....	9,829	4,662	110,267	21,699	-48 -80
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)	24	---	35	---	-120 -100
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	14	---	-100
SWEDEN.....	29	29	290	290	0 +290
OTHER.....	29	29	290	290	0 +290
TOTAL EUROPE.....	29	29	290	290	0 +290
LATIN AMERICA.....	25	352	839	839	0 +28
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	193	193	575	677	-15 -18
HONG KONG.....	1,129	1,466	50	30	+10
JAPAN.....	2,308	3,132	10,774	11,893	-36 -10
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	266	212	926	1,198	-20 -29
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,137	3,941	13,652	15,766	-26 -14
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)	2,717	2,396	9,490	8,845	-12 -7
CANADA.....	6	---	24	---	-100 -100
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	6	---	18	---	-100 -100
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	51	30	136	154	-2 -11
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	58	38	163	38	+125
TOTAL EUROPE.....	58	38	163	38	+125
LATIN AMERICA.....	315	220	4,743	31	-17 -93
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	46	64	1,024	1,024	0 -7
JAPAN.....	4,136	2,822	15,987	250	+52 -44
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,136	2,822	15,987	10,762	-32 -33
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1)	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	39	21	266	171	-87 -36
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	137	54	586	1,238	+296 -118
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	44	57	187	286	-29 -53
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	74	92	1	54	-76 -41
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	18	414	269	742	-44 -175
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	119	81	45	91	-103
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	119	81	45	91	-103
LATIN AMERICA.....	248	73	1,444	565	-30 -43
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	46	718	1,153	324	-20 -125
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	2,216	-107 -92
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	6	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,134	579	4,913	1,699	-100 -5
CANADA.....	180	131	717	3,039	-49 -58
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES	218	173	670	811	-21 -26
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---

FEBRUARY 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- JANUARY 1982	1983	CHANGE FROM 1982
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SALAD DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)	43	46	43	46	+5 +5
CANADA.....	42	42	42	42	0 -79
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	18	16	16	16	-2 -75
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	25	25	25	25	0 -92
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	25	25	25	25	0 -92
LATIN AMERICA.....	47	47	47	47	0 -38
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	48	48	48	48	0 -55
JAPAN.....	5	5	5	5	0 -98
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	41	41	41	41	0 -110
WORLD TOTAL.....	194	194	194	194	0 -6
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)	198	133	198	133	-33 -33
CANADA.....	579	475	579	475	-18 -18
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	18	15	18	15	-3 -23
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	18	15	18	15	-3 -23
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	18	15	18	15	-3 -23
LATIN AMERICA.....	166	166	166	166	0 -52
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	166	166	166	166	0 -52
JAPAN.....	166	166	166	166	0 -52
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	166	166	166	166	0 -52
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	0 -10
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)	504	6,681	504	6,681	-16 -39
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED	674	4,228	674	4,228	-34 -48
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---

FEBRUARY 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

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U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JANUARY 1982	1983	SEASON- 1982	JANUARY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 JAN

	GALLONS				PERCENT
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN:					
CANADA.....	440,046	319,752	440,046	319,752	-27 -27
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	110,411	42,012	110,411	42,012	-62 -62
BELGIUM-LUX.....	2,088	2,140	2,088	2,140	+2 +2
DENMARK.....	4,869	---	4,869	---	-100 -100
FRANCE.....	6,355	---	6,355	---	-100 -100
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	39	22,379	39	22,379	*** ***
NETHERLANDS.....	4,918	1,837	4,918	1,837	-63 -63
UNITED KINGDOM.....	92,142	15,656	92,142	15,656	-83 -83
OTHER EUROPE					
SWEDEN.....	---	2,430	---	2,430	*** ***
OTHER.....	12,245	642	12,245	642	-95 -95
TOTAL EUROPE.....	122,656	45,084	122,656	45,084	-63 -63
LATIN AMERICA.....	37,224	25,288	37,224	25,288	-32 -32
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	78,682	34,376	78,682	34,376	-56 -56
HONG KONG.....	3,701	13,222	3,701	13,222	+257 +257
JAPAN.....	13,065	16,718	13,065	16,718	+28 +28
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	23,426	37,191	23,426	37,191	+59 +59
WORLD TOTAL.....	718,800	491,631	718,800	491,631	-32 -32

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-380-929; FAS-1090

FEBRUARY 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

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